

## MONROE DOCTRINE ASSERTED

ACTION OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

IT DIRECTS A RESOLUTION AFFIRMING THE DOCTRINE TO BE PREPARED FOR SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS—THE MEMBERS NOT IN FAVOR OF SENDING MORE WAR SHIPS TO TURKEY—SYM-PATHY FOR THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at its special meeting today, directed a resolution affirming the doctrine of Mr. Gray, of Delaware, to report favorably on an original resolution containing a positive affirmation of the Monroe Doctrine as American law. Two or three resolutions proposing such a declaration have been before the committee since the first days of the present session, notably those offered by Senator Culberson and Senator Lodge. Some slight objection was made, however, to the phraseology of each, and it was decided to appoint a sub-committee to draw up a new declaration for submission to the Senate. The sub-committee will probably report to the full committee next Tuesday morning, so that the resolution can be presented to the Senate that day.

During the committee's session of two hours, the Cuban, Armenian and Venezuelan questions were all freely discussed, though, apart from authorizing a legislative affirmation of the Monroe Doctrine, final action of any sort on the various bills pending was postponed. The discussion of the Venezuelan question brought out the belief that the loophole left in the President's message, sanctioning any amicable settlement made between the Venezuelan Government and Great Britain by the cession of territory, would be acquiesced in by the United States, would probably be accepted by Great Britain as the best way out of the difficulty. This probable result of the difficulty was deplored, but the ground was taken that inasmuch as the President had committed the United States to this policy, no protest could be made. The Monroe Doctrine as it will be affirmed by Congress, however, will, it is said, repudiate any such acquisition of territory in the future. The report has gained credence that England either has or will in the near future make an offer of \$100,000 for the territory claimed by Great Britain and disputed by Venezuela.

FRIENDLY TO THE CUBANS.

Senators Sherman, Lodge and Morgan were appointed to consider the Cuban question, and the discussion in the committee indicated that whatever may be done will be in the line of ultimately recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents. It was apparent that a friendly feeling toward the insurgents pervaded the committee, but the inclination appeared to be against immediate action. The opinion was expressed that the most pronounced friends of the rebels that too precipitate action might do more harm than good. No immediate report is therefore expected on the Cuban demand for recognition.

The Armenian question was taken up, and also referred to a sub-committee. The opinion was expressed in a general way that the Administration should be supported in any effort it might make looking to the protection of American subjects in Turkish territory, and that the United States should make its influence felt in that quarter, but some doubt was left as to the advisability of an immediate naval demonstration in Turkish waters. It is denied that a Turkish ship was accosted, and that the only incident in the presence of a ship in Turkish waters being the flag it carries and the moral effects its presence may produce. The committee will probably discuss the question finally by the adoption of a strong appeal to the European Powers for the protection of the Armenians. The only point at issue now is whether that appeal shall be addressed to the allied Powers or to Russia alone. When this has been settled a joint resolution will be favorably reported to the Senate.

Matters relating to Hawaii, Nicaragua, etc., are before the committee with several resolutions looking to important action on the part of the Government, especially the resolution of Mr. Lodge directing the committee to make an investigation of the report that the Danish Government is willing to sell her three islands in the West Indies, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John.

CUBA AND THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The information which the House Foreign Affairs Committee has asked from the State Department with reference to the war in Cuba will probably be in its possession next week. It includes voluminous reports from the Consul-General at Havana, and other United States officials in the island. With its receipt consideration of the advisability of recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents will begin. There is disposition on the part of the committee to move slowly in this matter, notwithstanding the sympathy which members of the House generally feel for the Cubans. It was pointed out yesterday by a member of the committee that property of American citizens amounting to \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 had already been destroyed, and that if this Government recognized the belligerency of the insurgents, and they defeated, the Government would be estopped from demanding damages from Spain by reason of such recognition. On the other hand, should the insurgents be successful, these damages might be paid ultimately after a stable government had been established. It is contended, however, that other embarrassments might follow a recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, one of which would be a more effective blockade by Spain, and a rigid search of all American vessels entering Cuban ports.

HAS SALISBURY WEAKENED?

THE CABINET SAID TO BE IN FAVOR OF SETTLING THE DISPUTE WITH VENEZUELA DIRECT—WHAT STATE IS THE ALLEGED "NO-BETWEEN?"

London, Jan. 11.—A Cabinet meeting was held at the Foreign Office at 12:20 o'clock today. The entire Cabinet, including Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present. Lord Salisbury presided. The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p. m. "The Westminster Gazette" says it has reason to believe that the Cabinet decided upon peaceful measures, but favored the maintenance of the Transvaal frontier, and the establishment of a Russian administration of affairs in Armenia. President Cleveland's message was not before the Cabinet, but the Cabinet was favorable to making an effort to settle the Venezuelan dispute with Venezuela direct, and with a view of the accomplishment of that object there is a good prospect of England's resuming diplomatic relations with Venezuela through the good offices of a certain American State, not the United States, however. The foregoing is evidently merely surmise on the

## CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.

A Most Intensely Interesting Lecture Course, Free for All, Magnificent Dissolving Views.

There is a rare treat for everyone in the city and suburbs, and the best of it is, it is entirely free to all. All lovers of the beautiful should not fail to attend. The well-known Dr. Greene, of 25 West 14th Street, New York City, will give a grand free lecture course in Carnegie Music Hall, Monday and Tuesday evenings, Jan. 13th and 14th, at 8 o'clock, illustrated by the most magnificent stereopticon dissolving views ever seen in this country.

Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Dr. Greene will give a free, graphically illustrated private lecture on the tales only, which will be most deeply interesting and instructive. Every lady should attend this free lecture.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, the Doctor will deliver his grandly illustrated free private lecture to men only, containing information upon those vital points of a private nature which all men should, but too often do not, understand. Every man will find it to his interest to attend this free private lecture.

Dr. Greene is one of the best orators in this country, and all of his lectures are of marvellous interest. Everybody will attend them. Admission is entirely free to all parts of the house.

part of "The Gazette," and does not appear to be insured.

The Blue Book on the Venezuelan matter cannot be published until it is laid upon the table of Parliament, unless in the mean time it is promulgated in "The Gazette." Parliament will not reassemble until February 11. The Blue Book will embody the results of fresh researches into the British, Dutch, Spanish and even the Portuguese archives, and will include a map of the entire Guianabank map, now in possession of the Colonial Office, which differs in some respects from the published map heretofore accepted as the basis of the Guianabank map. It is probable that copies of the Blue Book would be informally supplied to the American Government. There is no reason why the Government should be able to get it first, and first present it to Parliament. The book will contain the full details of the case for Great Britain with a fulness that has not yet been given.

The International Arbitration League conference will meet on Wednesday, under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, for the purpose of supporting a pacific settlement with the United States in the matter of the British Guiana boundary dispute.

THE COMMISSION AT WORK.

FIVE-HOURS' SESSION OF THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL.

THE TIME-SPENT IN DISCUSSING QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

AND OTHER PLACES—PERMANENT QUARTERS SECURED.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission assembled in the diplomatic room of the State Department at 10:30 o'clock this morning. All the members were present. Justice David J. Brewer, the president of the Commission, presided, and his private secretary, Frederick J. Hale, was temporarily installed as clerk, pending the appointment of the executive officer and other assistants. A large number of applications for employment by the Commission have been received from stenographers, translators and others anxious to obtain clerical employment, and this morning some of these crowded the ante-room in the office of the Secretary of State and the diplomatic room when the members of the Commission began their session.

Several of the candidates for officers of the Commission were consulted by members during the session, and one of them, Mr. Page, of New York, who is anxious to be appointed executive officer, was with them in the diplomatic room for a short time. Mr. Malet Prevost, an international lawyer of some reputation, who has been connected with the Venezuela case, is to be strongly backed for the principal place which the Commission will create.

The Commission adjourned for the day at 5:30 o'clock, after having been in continuous session for five hours. Most of the day was spent in examining the qualifications of candidates for the secretariat and other places, but no selections were made. The Commission decided to lease a room in the fourth floor of "The Battery" Building. Until these are prepared for use it will meet at Justice Brewer's home. Dr. Gilman presented to the Commission a sketch of a preliminary physical map of the disputed territory.

CLEVELAND AND OLNEY.

WHICH OF THEM WAS THE AUTHOR OF THE VENEZUELAN POLICY?

CIRCUMSTANCES SEEM TO SHOW THAT THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS THINK THE SECRETARY OF STATE MAY INTERFERE WITH THEIR THIRD-TERM SCHEME.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Jan. 11.—A lively controversy seems to be developing over the question of who is to receive the credit for the Venezuelan policy of the Administration. It does not appear that the friends of Mr. Olney have made statements on the subject, but the history of the case, as known, has made it seem clear that Mr. Olney was the author of the policy. It is known, says "The Star," this evening, that for a long time before the letter to Lord Salisbury was written, he was studying the question with great attention, and that he dictated the letter in May, before the death of Secretary Gresham. Moreover, the policy was such a wide departure from what Mr. Gresham was understood to be that there was little doubt in anybody's mind that Mr. Olney was entirely responsible for it. It was said, also, that Mr. Gresham knew nothing of the matter, being ill at the time it came up.

Now, Mr. Olney's responsibility for the policy is being contested in a way to excite the suspicion that there is a fear that it may give too much prominence in the party to him. Among Democrats in Congress there has been considerable talk of Olney as a suitable nominee for the Presidency should all turn out well in the Venezuelan matter. It appears now that this is resented in some quarters, and the interpretation commonly put on this resentment is that Mr. Cleveland feels credit in this statement only for the sake of making him again the candidate of his party, and that they are not satisfied that Olney should get the benefit of it.

Mr. Landis, formerly the private secretary of Mr. Gresham, who a few days ago was sent for to come to Washington from Chicago, in connection with this matter, is authority for the statement that Mr. Gresham was responsible for the Venezuelan matter, and that Mr. Olney was simply called in to take charge of the matter because of Gresham's ill health, and finally inherited the responsibility by Gresham's death.

The newspaper owned by one of the Cabinet officers states practically the same thing, and a member of the Cabinet, who is understood to be in favor of Mr. Cleveland for a third term, is given as authority for the statement that Mr. Olney does not deserve all the credit which is being given to him, but that the policy was already decided on when he was called in for consultation as Attorney-General, some time in March. He received credit in this statement only for the able character of his brief of the case, and the precision of statement in his letter.

WORKING HARD FOR STATEHOOD.

BUT THERE ARE MORE THAN ENOUGH FREE SILVER SENATORS ALREADY.

Washington, Jan. 11 (Special).—Vigorous work is being done in the three Territorial delegates representing Arizona, New-Mexico and Oklahoma to secure favorable action on their bills for the admission of the Territories represented by them to Statehood. Each one is making an energetic canvass of the Territories Committee in an endeavor to secure an early and favorable report on the Statehood bills, and each one professes confidence that such a report will soon be brought before the House for action. The chances for the immediate admission of the Territories to Statehood are not as brilliant as the delegates might desire. The principal opposition expressed is based on an increase by six of the free coinage vote in the Senate, which would certainly be the result of the admission of Arizona, New-Mexico and Oklahoma. Within the last few years the admission of the Territories of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Utah has added twelve Senatorial votes which have been, or will be, cast against sound money.

Many Republicans who see the popular will of the party balked by the preponderant influence

BROADWAY  
9th & 10th Sts.  
FOURTH AVE.Hilton Hughes & Co.  
SUCCESSORS TO A.T. STEWART & Co.BROADWAY  
9th & 10th Sts.  
FOURTH AVE.

## WHO SAID "ALL JANUARY?"

No one who sees how business is booming here will say it. All the leading departments have swung grandly into this great movement for the littlest prices ever known on standard goods—the only sort we have any room for.

## BLACK SILK SENSATION

3 yds. for the price of 1. Think of that for BLACK SILKS! For reliable Black Silks. For Silks that are as staple as United States Bonds. Not all these Black Silks are at one-third prices, some are at half, some three-quarters. And the comparative values as we give them are based on the actual retail prices of yesterday. In most cases these Silks are in ample quantity for all comers—more than five hundred pieces of the most reliable Black Silks in the market. One of the best known manufacturers in the trade takes this way of helping us to help you help him clear his stock room and keep his looms busy.

Here are \$1.25 Black Silks at 40c. and \$1.50 and \$2 Black Silks at 75c. Is there any question where the crown of Silk supremacy rests?

To give all an equal chance the 40c Silks will not go on sale until 10 A. M. No more than 20 yds. to one person.

A few days more and the Fancy Silk sale begun last week will be history.

\$1.00 Fancy Taffetas, plain colored, satin, Duchesse and evening shades of Crepe at 50c.

\$1.50 Tancy Taffetas at 75c.

\$1.50 purple satin Duchesse at 75c.

Evening shades \$2. Benaline at 75c.

\$1.50 plain Crepons at 75c.

\$2.00 Rock Crepes, 8 shades at 75c.

\$1.25 tancy striped Crepes at 60c.

\$1.25 Honeycomb Crepes at 60c.

24 in. Crepons, 5 tints, \$1.50 kind, 60c.

\$3 pin striped Moire Antique at 85c.

\$1.25 and \$1.35 Tancy Taffetas, figures and stripes, at 85c.

\$1.25 Roman striped Taffetas, 85c.

\$1.50 changeable Gros de Londe, navy-and-rose and blue-and-steel, at 85c.

\$2.50 Moire Antique, hair line in electric blue, cardinal, brown, at \$1.

\$2.50 changeable figured Pique de Soie, \$1.

\$1.50 Benaline, plain and tancy, \$1.

\$3 figured and striped evening Grenadine, \$1.

\$2 English Plaid, 24 in., black-and-corn, black-and-red, at \$1.25.

\$3.50 tancy check Lyons. Novelty, green-and-rose, cardinal-and-lyon, rose-and-gobelin, at \$1.

\$1.25

Some very special lots on special tables. Here are French and Bohemian colored glass bowls, vases, baskets, etc., at 10c, 25c kind, at 15c, 50c to 75c kind, at 25c, 50c to \$1 kind, at \$1, to \$1 to \$1.50 kind.

Rich gold decorated Austrian Trumpet Vases, 12 in. high, 18 in. diam., \$2.50 each.

Small, 18 in. high, \$2.50 each; \$5 kind.

Rich deep cut glass Water Carafes, \$1.50 each; \$2.50 kind.

Rich deep cut glass Water Pitchers, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 kind.

Rich deep cut glass Decanters and Claret Jugs, \$1.50 each; \$4.50 kind.

JACKETS AND CAPES

Cold weather seems to have rattled the manufacturers, or they wouldn't help us to make half prices for the newest and most stylish things. Here are plain and boucle cloth jackets—tans, brown, blue, black—made to be \$5.00 to \$8.00, we say \$3 to \$12. Broken sizes. Imported velvet capes, trimmed with embroidery, passementerie, etc.

\$4.50 were \$7.50 \$5.50 were \$11.50

\$4.50 were \$9.00 \$6.50 were \$13.50

\$5.00 were \$7.50 \$7.50 were \$15.00

WHITE GOODS

A wonderful French fabric to imitate grass linen. Soft and beautiful. The night shade 19 yd. GRASS LINEN—All pure linen, 32 in. wide, 25 yd., 42 in. wide, hemstitched, 50 yd., with dots, white and black, very stylish, \$1 quality at 60c.

GRASS LINEN—ALL OVERS—Embroidered with pretty flowers, 95 yd.

White, crisp Dot Swiss, 12; others at 25, 50, 70c.

All the finest sorts.

PLAID WHITE DRESS COTTONS

all full width, 10 yd.

India Linen, fine quality, 10 yd.

Victoria Lawn, fine quality, 10 yd.

Joness' Cambric, fine grade, 14c.

TWO BARGAIN CANDIES

Five Mixed, 15 lb.; 25c kind.

Five Chocolate Cream Drops at 13c.

HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR

Women's English make black cashmere Hose, double soles, high spliced heels, 50c pair; 75c kind.

Women's English make black cashmere Hose, double soles, high spliced heels, 35c, 3 pairs for \$1. Good value at 50c.

Women's white and natural ribbed merino Drawers, knee length, 25c; 75c kind.

Women's pure silk Swiss ribbed Vests, low neck, no sleeves, pink, silk, lavender, black, \$2; were \$3.50.

Women's pure silk Swiss ribbed Vests, crocheted necks, pink, silk, white, \$3.50.

Women's heavy ribbed merino Drawers, knee length, 25c; 75c kind.

Men's stainless black cotton half Hose, double soles, high spliced heels, 25c pair; 50c kind.

Men's full regular made tan colored merino Shirts and Drawers, winter weight, 85c each, regularly sold at \$1.25.

EMBROIDERIES

About 8,000 yds., open-work, well-made, well edged, Embroideries on fine cambric and nainsook, 5c yd.

You've paid 10c, even 15c.

Well-made open-work patterns, all new. Not a week from St. Gall. All cut out ready for use, 10c yd.; tan 25c value.

Great lot of Flourings, 19c and 25c yd.; 40 and 50c kinds.

WHITE BLANKETS

10-4, 60x80 in., \$2.25 11-4, 72x82 in., \$3.00

10-4, 60x80 in., \$3.75 11-4, 72x82 in., \$5.00

10-4, 60x80 in., \$4.25 12-4, 78x90 in., \$6.00

Single Rock Blankets, \$4; from \$7.

Silkoline Comfortables, full bed size, \$2.

Silkoline Comfortables, double bed size, worsted edge, \$2.50.

Cotton Comfortables, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

of smaller States on the Senate side of the Capitol, that they will use every effort to prevent any further increase in the number of States until the financial question is disposed of. This feeling is so strong that the Senate Committee on Territories is likely to be blocked on the floor of the House by a heavy Republican vote cast against their passage should they be brought to a vote.

GERMANY IN EASTERN ASIA.

RAPID GROWTH OF HER COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

MOVEMENT TO SECURE A PORT FROM CHINA.

Washington, Jan. 11 (Special).—Theodore M. Stephan, United States Consul at Annaberg, Germany, has sent to the State Department an interesting report, showing the growth of German commercial interests in Eastern Asia, especially in the Empire of China. This steady growth, it is suggested, accounts for Germany's active intervention in the last year's peace negotiations between China and Japan. The report says in part:

Since the war between China and Japan and the action of Germany in the peace negotiations between the two empires, the attention of German merchants has been drawn more and more to the countries of Eastern Asia. There are already indications that Germany is becoming more and more interested in the East, and that the presence of a German squadron for the protection of German interests. Now comes a movement for taking advantage of the present favorable disposition of China toward Germany to secure a port as compensation for her active intervention in China's favor, such as the English possess in Hong Kong. It can easily be seen that by the cession of a port a foothold of the greatest importance would be obtained for the trade and influence of Germany. A new period in the growth of German commercial interests in the far East would be the result.

Imports into Germany from Asia have risen from 1880 to 1894 by over \$25,000,000, or 97 per cent. In the six years, 1880 to 1894, the total German imports from China amounted to \$19,902,000 (a yearly average of \$3,316,000), and from Japan to \$8,972,000 (an average of \$1,495,000 per year). The German export to China is considerably higher. It amounted (from 1880 to 1894) to \$42,430,000 (a yearly average of \$7,071,666), and the export of Germany to Japan reached the sum of \$24,775,000 (an average of \$4,129,166 per year). German imports from China have been thus more than doubled, and those from Japan more than doubled, the result being that the imports from China almost equal in value the German exports to the country. The exports of Germany to Japan are still far more than twice the value of the imports.

P. Hoona & Bros., 410 Broadway, First Floor. Prices reduced 3 to 5 per cent.

## DRESS GOODS—The newest stuffs are here at prices that seem below belief. Almost everything in the Department that is more than a week old has been marked so low that you'll feel like snapping it up on sight.

36 in. all-wool plaid Cheviots, quiet colorings, 18c; from 28c.

36 in. all-wool fancy mixed Suitings, 22c; from 50c.

52 in. mixed Suiting, 60c; from \$1.25.

48 in. tancy stripe Suitings, 55c; from \$1.

45 in. check Suitings, for tailor-made gowns, 50c; from \$1.

46 in. tancy Crepon, good colorings, 75c; from \$1.

40 in. silk-run Plaid, 55c; from 75c.

38 in. self-color Jacquards, mohair figure, 55c; from \$1.

46 in. self-color Jacquards, mohair effect, 75c; from \$1.25.

46 in. tancy Boucle, \$1; from \$1.75.

All our fine French novelties have been reduced to close out at once. There are not many yards of any one style, some only a dress pattern, others more.

BLACK GOODS—The newest stuffs are here at prices that seem below belief. Almost everything in the Department that is more than a week old has been marked so low that you'll feel like snapping it up on sight.

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